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THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD 1969



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CHESTERFIELD
1969

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Health and Welfare Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

H. BAILEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
Telephone No. 77232

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the
Borough of Chesterfield**

A comparison of the vital statistics with the previous year again shows a fall in birth rate, while the number of illegitimate births has remained constant. The death rate has remained the same but is still above the national average. With regret an increase of deaths from cancer of the lung is reported but there has been a fall in deaths from bronchitis and emphysema, offset to some extent by a rise in deaths from coronary heart disease. Smoking is a significant factor in all the above conditions and young persons especially should be encouraged not to acquire the habit.

My thanks are due to the Committee and staff for their loyal support, to Mr. G. Drabble for help in compiling the report and especially to Mr. G. S. Brown on his retirement, for whom this was the last of many such reports.

H. BAILEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1969

THE MAYOR (Councillor V. S. Allen, J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman J. L. Hadfield
Alderman Bucknall
Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Councillor Mrs. Anderson

„ Billinge
„ Carter
„ Mrs. Collishaw
„ Fisher
„ Kirkland
„ Redfern
„ Smith
„ Mrs. Tideswell
„ Treece
„ Mrs. Turner
„ Mrs. Westlake
„ Young

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

(at 31st December, 1969)

Medical Officer of Health

H. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Alice T. McHugh, L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officer

Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. Drabble, F.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J. B. Brackenbury, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

Public Health Inspectors

R. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

H. Thorpe, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (5)

J. Genn, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (5)

C. Baxter, M.A.P.H.I. (5)

C. C. Buxton, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

A. Lowe, M.A.P.H.I. (5)

G. McGrogan, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Qualifications

- (1) Certificate, Meat and Other Foods Inspector
- (2) Certificate, Smoke Inspector
- (3) Testamur, Institute of Public Cleansing (Honours)
- (4) Building Construction Certificate
- (5) Public Health Inspector's Certificate or Diploma

Health Visitors

Miss M. Hattley, S.R.N., H.V. (Senior)
 Miss M. Norman, S.R.N., H.V.
 Mrs. E. K. Greenfield, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss M. J. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss K. M. Thorpe, S.R.N., H.V.
 Miss A. Boylan, S.R.N., H.V.
 Mrs. J. Shipley, S.R.N., H.V.
 Mrs. B. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives

Mrs. M. C. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.N.
 (Supervisor)
 Mrs. E. Parums, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Martlew, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. K. M. Keelty, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. L. Pullen, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. C. O. Mandeville, S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. Fletcher, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses

Superintendent—Vacant
 Mrs. E. Beswick, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. Kirk, S.R.N.
 Mrs. M. Brazell, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Harwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. B. J. Wilson, S.R.N.
 Mrs. O. Varley, S.R.N.
 Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. Addlington, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Cocking, S.E.N.
 Mrs. J. M. Page, S.R.N.

Senior Administrative Assistant

G. S. Brown, A.R.S.H.

Senior Clerical Assistants

R. Watts

Mrs. A. Tagg

Clerks

Miss M. Kirk	Miss P. Hill
Miss N. Cramp	Miss C. A. Morris
Mrs. C. Hall	Miss B. Cripps
Miss M. Horton	Miss J. Speed
Mrs. J. Screen	

Welfare Foods (Part-time)

Mrs. N. Beckett	Mrs. M. Shorthouse
-----------------	--------------------

Welfare Officers—Mental Health and Welfare

W. R. Knight (Senior)	N. E. Smith
M. Heaven—On course	R. A. E. Bower—Temp.

Craft Instructors

B. Hudless	M. K. Charlesworth
------------	--------------------

Home Teachers for the Blind

Miss T. Lawrence	Miss M. Nixon
------------------	---------------

Home Help Organiser

Miss A. Pike

Rodent Operative and Disinfecter

G. E. P. Walker

Supervisor—Adult Training Centre

J. H. Smith

Supervisor—Special Care Unit

Mrs. M. Palfreyman

SECTION 1

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	(Acres)	8,472
Population (Census 1961)		67,858
Population—Mid 1969 (Registrar General's Estimate)		70,420
Rateable Value	£	3,319,492
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£	13,650

VITAL STATISTICS

		England and Wales
Live Births (520 Male, 508 Female)	1,028	797,542
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	14.6	16.3
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1.02)	14.9	16.3
Illegitimate live births	83	67,042
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8	8
Still Births	21	10,662
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	20	13
Total Live and Still Births	1,049	808,204
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	22	14,397
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	21	18
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate live births	22	17
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	12	25
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	13	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	11	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)	31	23
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	—	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	
Deaths (450 Male, 472 Female)	922	579,463
Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.1	11.9
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1.0)	13.1	11.9

Births

1,028 live births were registered in 1969—a decrease of 60 compared with the previous year. The resulting crude birth-rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population when corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor (1.02) becomes 14.9 to compare with the rate for England and Wales of 16.3. 83 or 8 per cent of the live births were illegitimate.

Still births numbered 21 giving a rate of 20 per 1,000 total live and still births. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 13.

Deaths

The deaths numbered 922 giving a rate of 13.1 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 11.9 for England and Wales.

Chief causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulatory system (excluding Coronary Artery Disease) 281, Coronary Artery Disease 190 and Cancer 158. Of the total Cancer deaths, 37 (34 Males, 3 Females) were from Cancer of the Lung.

Other causes of death included Pneumonia 78, Bronchitis 52, Influenza 9, Motor Vehicle Accidents 10, other accidents 32, Suicide 3.

Infant Mortality

There were 22 deaths of infants under one year of age giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 21 per 1,000 live births compared with a rate of 18 for England and Wales. 13 of the infant deaths occurred in the neonatal period (i.e., within the first 28 days) and of these 11 occurred during the first week.

Registrar-General's Return of Deaths, 1969

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
B4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
B6 Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(1) Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
B19(3) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm, intestine	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	6	
B19(5) Malignant neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(6) Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	15	5	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
B19(7) Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	5	3	
B19(8) Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	
B19(9) Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	
B19(11) Other malignant neoplasms	M	23	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	5	10	
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B21 Diabetes mellitus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	
B46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
B23 Anaemias	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
B46(3) Mental disorders	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
B24 Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(4) Other diseases of nervous system etc.	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	
	F	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	
B26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	3	2	
B27 Hypertensive disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	
B28 Ischaemic heart disease	M	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	38	41	27	
	F	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	24	39	
B29 Other forms of heart disease	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	13	
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	25	
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	M	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	22	23	
	F	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	16	55	

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
B46(5) Other diseases of circulatory system	M	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	10	
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	18	
B31 Influenza	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
B32 Pneumonia	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	18	
	F	40	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	29	
B33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema	M	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	12	12	
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	13	
B33(2) Asthma	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
B46(6) Other diseases of respiratory system	M	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	
	F	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	
B34 Peptic ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
B46(7) Other diseases of digestive system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
B46(8) Other diseases, Genito-urinary system	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(10) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
B42 Congenital anomalies	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	M	8	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BE48 All other accidents	M	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	6	
	F	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	12	
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
BE50 All other external causes	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	450	4	4	2	2	7	2	9	29	97	152	142	
	F	472	9	5	2	1	1	2	6	19	52	130	245	

CLIMATOLOGY

1969: Chesterfield Municipal Borough

	Mean Maximum temp. °F	Mean Minimum temp. °F	Warmest Day °F	Coldest Night °F	No. of Air Frosts	No. of Ground Frosts	Mean Relative Humidity	Total Rainfall (in)	Days with Rainfall	Total Sunshine (hrs.)	Mornings with Fog
January	46.0	38.3	55	30	5	9	89	2.70	15	35	3
February	36.7	29.5	47	18	18	26	94	3.17	18	70	6
March	41.1	33.0	54	26	11	18	91	2.91	18	60	8
April	52.8	38.2	68	30	5	12	79	2.30	17	162	5
May	56.5	45.2	67	35	0	1	85	4.05	25	112	7
June	66.2	48.0	78	38	0	0	68	2.02	13	245	0
July	71.1	54.8	86	47	0	0	74	2.80	9	219	0
August	68.1	55.7	80	46	0	0	81	1.90	16	144	1
September	63.1	49.9	72	37	0	2	84	1.38	11	91	2
October	60.2	49.3	73	41	0	1	87	0.59	13	82	8
November	46.0	36.3	60	27	6	10	85	5.93	21	75	2
December	42.4	34.6	52	29	11	16	90	3.00	20	38	3
YEAR	54.3	42.8	86	18	56	95	84	32.79	199	1333	45

(Recordings taken at Scarsdale Hospital, Chesterfield, 280 feet)

A cold, wet year

Mean air TEMPERATURE during the year was 1.2 degrees F. lower than average. After the mildest January for twenty years both February and March were extremely cold, a minimum of 18 degrees occurring during February in association with ground frosts on all but two nights. The following three months were also cold and it was not until July, with a high maximum of 86 degrees (highest local temperature since 29th August 1961), that temperatures reached summer levels. August and September had normal temperatures. October was the warmest since records began in Chesterfield in 1944 but the warm Autumn came to an abrupt halt with further cold and wet weather during November and December. Air frost occurred on 81 nights during the year, 14 more than average, and gave the highest total of night frosts since 1962. Ground frost was recorded on 138 occasions. Earth temperature at one foot below the surface (a constant record of temperature due to insulation and a slight time lag) was below normal during the year ranging from 36.1 degrees in both February and March to 63.5 degrees in July.

RAINFALL during the year totalled 32.8 inches (105 per cent of the average) approximately the same fall as in 1968. The first

seven months of the year had an excess of rainfall. August to October were not only warm but also dry. October was the driest since 1947 but as frequently happens a very wet November and December followed. Countering the dry Autumn November with 5.93 inches of rain was the wettest since 1951. Rain fell on 199 days for a total duration of 810 hours. Surface evaporation during the year amounted to 15.26 inches. The wettest days in the year were in July and November when 1.50 and 1.47 inches was recorded respectively. Snowfall was in excess of the long-period average, falling on 30 days and lying on 41 mornings.

The total of bright SUNSHINE, 1,333 hours, was some 210 hours higher than the 1968 total, and with a mean of 3.7 hours per day was 5 per cent above average. A dull March and a second very dull May in successive years was separated by the brightest April since 1951. June and July were then very sunny, together producing 464 hours of sunshine, only 7 hours fewer than in the record summer of 1959. September received less sun than usual. After a warm dry October, the ironically wet November was the sunniest November for twenty-two years. There were 85 sunless days and 32 days with over nine hours sunshine. In June several days received about 15 hours, this being nearly the maximum possible for the latitude of the Borough.

Mean sea-level air pressure during the year was 1011 m.b.,—4 m.b. below average. Gales were infrequent and the highest gust recorded during the year was only 57 m.p.h. Thunder was heard on 14 days and hail noted on 16 occasions. Fog, reducing visibility to less than 1,100 yards, was recorded on 45 mornings, the most since 1964. The frequency of thick or dense fog was again slightly reduced in comparison with the increase in the overall fog statistics.

The weather station at Brambling House School which was run jointly between the Health Department and the pupils has in recent years fallen into disuse. Mr. D. Fellows, F.R.Met.S., has incorporated the station with that at Scarsdale Hospital, and the following is his report for the year 1969.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Ambulance Facilities

The Derbyshire County Council provides the Ambulance Service in the town, and the facilities provided are efficient and adequate for the needs of the Borough.

Laboratory Work

The County Health Laboratory carries out bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases when necessary, and specimens in connection with the investigation and control of dysentery, food poisoning and intestinal infections are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Services provided by the Ministry of Health. Both Laboratories give excellent service and co-operation.

National Assistance Act, 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

It was not necessary to act under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises, a person in need of care and attention. Several cases were investigated after reports from various sources but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a home help and/or home nurse or by constant follow-up by a health visitor.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 50

Under this Section, the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. During 1969 no burial was arranged.

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and in connection with the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 273 medical examinations were carried out. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health makes investigations and carries out examinations in connection with the Corporation's Workmen's Sick Pay Scheme.

Health Education

The staff of the Department, in the course of their duties, are always carrying out Health Education and the fact that all Health and Welfare services are integrated provides opportunities for

continuity in Health Education matters. No opportunity is missed to stimulate the public interest in health matters through the use of posters and displays.

Parent-craft talks are being well supported and a regular showing of the film "To Janet a Son" to mothers and fathers-to-be terminates a series of lectures by midwives, nurses and doctors.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has given talks to various bodies in the town on matters affecting the public health and in particular food hygiene. Talks have also been given to catering staffs in their places of work, to student nurses and hospital staff.

A series of lectures on First Aid is regularly given to senior pupils at one of the Borough Schools.

PREVALENCE OF CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

367 notifications were received during the year as compared with 410 in 1968. 289 cases of measles were notified as against 368 in the previous year. There were 33 cases of scarlet fever (14 in 1968).

As regards illness generally, an indication of morbidity is obtained from figures kindly supplied weekly by the local office of the Department of Health and Social Security.

The following tables give numbers and types of cases of notifiable diseases and also age groups:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Small pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	33	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	5	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
(Non-paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Measles	289	—
Whooping Cough	13	—
Pneumonia	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—
Infective Jaundice	27	2
TOTALS	367	2

Disease	Notified Cases												
	At Age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	—	1	2	—	7	16	4	2	1	—	—	—	33
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	17	36	34	36	41	117	5	1	1	—	1	—	289
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	—	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (non-para.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	1	—	1	6	7	4	7	1	—	—	27
TOTALS	21	39	38	37	52	143	18	7	10	1	1	—	367

Tuberculosis

12 cases of tuberculosis all respiratory—were notified. There was 1 death.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ..	10	2	—	—	—	—	1	—

Mass Radiography—June 1969

Miniature Films	Number X-Rayed			X-Rayed first time	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	%
General Public	2657	3431	6088	1693	27%

Large Films	Satisfactory	Clinical Examinations	Did not come for large film
Male	21	5	—
Female	21	2	—
Total	42	7	—

Clinical Examinations	Number	Remarks
Observation	M 4 F 1	Referred to Chest Clinic. One man and the woman had normal films previously.
Pulmonary fibrosis	M 1	No action required.
Nil on examination	F 1	No action required.

SECTION II

National Health Services Act, 1946

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres

No. of Centres provided	..	..	..	..	10
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	50
No. of children born in 1969 who attended a Centre for the first time..	..	..	..	..	809
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	..	..	..	..	2,279
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	16,421
Children 1 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	6,358
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	22,779

Certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other dietary supplements are available at cost price at the Centres. The distribution of welfare foods provided by the Ministry of Health is carried out from the central office in the Town Hall Clinic and from all the Infant Welfare Centres in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1969 were as follows:—

National dried milk—tins	..	..	..	..	4,763
Orange juice—bottles	..	..	..	..	18,577
Cod liver oil—bottles	..	..	..	..	992
Vitamin tablets—packets	..	..	..	..	1,088

Ante-natal Clinics

No. of Ante-natal Clinics	..	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	13
No. of expectant mothers attended	..	..	..	..	471
Total attendances made	..	..	..	..	1094

All expectant mothers attending the Ante-natal clinic for the first time have a blood sample taken to determine the blood group, the Rh. factor and the presence of blood disease. They also have a haemoglobin estimation test periodically and, where necessary, are referred to their own doctor for treatment.

All the patients are weighed at every Ante-natal visit to detect any undue increase in weight, and unless they have been X-rayed in the course of the year at the Mass Radiography Unit they are sent to the Chest Clinic for a chest X-ray. Any abnormality found as a result of the X-ray is referred by the Medical Officer to the appropriate consultant for treatment.

Ante-natal Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

No. of women who attended during the year:

Institution booked	306
Domiciliary booked	72
Total	378
No. of attendances made	1,727

Post-natal Clinics

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	2
No. of sessions held per month	2
New cases attending	4
Total cases attending	4

Once a month a special clinic is held to which mothers are sent on medical grounds for advice with regard to family planning.

Cervical Cytology

The figures below show the results of the working during the year.

Total number of sessions—120

Total number of Smears	1,080
Number of Special Repeats and Repeats	32
Number of Routine Repeats (previous Smear 1967)	498

<i>Ages</i>	<i>No. of Attendances</i>	<i>Negatives</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>Special Repeat</i>	<i>Positive</i>
20—24	33	28	4	1	—
25—29	115	75	36	4	—
30—34	160	90	66	4	—
35—39	209	101	100	8	—
40—49	365	170	186	9	—
50 and over	198	86	106	6	—
	<u>1,080</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>0</u>

Numbers provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	9	9	9
Children under 5	142	75	75

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings & Gum Treat- ment	Fil- lings	Silver Nit- rate Treat- ment	Crowns and Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Children under 5	2	62	11	—	83	32	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less are defined as "Premature" and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight of birth in the case of premature births. Special attention is given to premature infants in their own homes by the staff of the Health Visiting and Midwifery Services, and draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when necessary. Premature infants born in hospital are kept under special supervision by the Health Visitors on discharge from the Hospital.

No. of Premature Live Births notified:

(a) in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	47
(b) at home..	..	..	..	..	..	8

No. of Premature Still Births notified:

(a) in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	6
(b) at home..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Of the 47 premature babies who were born in hospital, 2 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 43 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 8 premature babies born at home, 1 was transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day and all of them survived twenty-eight days.

Notification of Births

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1969 and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Total notified	Borough	Total notified	Borough	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	296	296	3	3	299	299
Institutional	1,888	731	41	14	1,929	745

Congenital Malformations

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 13/63 particulars of congenital malformations observable at birth are reported on the birth notification card. Particulars of the congenital malformations are then forwarded to the Registrar General at the end of each quarter.

During 1969 a total of 22 malformations were found in 16 children and these are listed below.

Talipes	2
Anencephalus	2
Cleft lip	2
Cleft palate	1
Spina Bifida	2
Hydrocephalus	4
Other malformations	2
Other defects of brain	2
Defects of lower limbs	2
Hypospadias	2
Other systems	1

Register of Potentially Handicapped Children

A register is kept in the department of children "at risk", i.e., who are potentially handicapped as a result of various conditions.

Some handicaps are obvious at birth, e.g., Talipes, cleft palate, etc., as listed in the previous paragraph. Other handicaps may become evident with the passage of time, e.g., deafness, mental subnormality. Children on the register are reviewed at regular intervals and the parents advised by medical officers and health visitors, regarding the management of their particular problems.

The register is proving of great value in ensuring that treatment

is obtained and in particular, future special school placements can be planned.

These cases are transferred from the register to the school health service records when they reach the age of two.

Many of the low birth weight and prolonged or difficult labour cases prove to make satisfactory progress and are taken off the register at an early age.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the Local Health Authority, but arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers to Homes as arranged by the Churches Association for Social Work.

The mothers are usually resident for a month before the birth of the child and are transferred from the Home to one of the Maternity Homes for the confinement, and where necessary return to the Home usually for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately 13 weeks. In certain cases, i.e., when arrangements are being made for the adoption of the baby, a further extension of stay in the Home is granted. During the year under review, 14 unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes.

Family Planning

The Chesterfield and District Family Planning Association continued to hold two weekly clinics. The premises and equipment are provided free of charge by the Local Authority. In addition an annual grant is made to the Association by the Local Health Authority. Cases are referred to the clinic by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors. Other cases are referred to General Practitioners by the Health Visitors when requested by the families concerned.

Child Minders and Play Groups

Five new Play Groups were registered, making a total of 12 Play Groups on the register. The Play Groups catered for 233 children.

Nineteen Child Minders were registered during the year.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine Domiciliary Midwives.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives during 1969.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives

Doctor not booked—Doctor present at delivery	..	—
„ „ „ —Doctor not present at delivery	..	—
Doctor booked —Doctor present at delivery	..	67
„ „ —Doctor not present at delivery	..	298
Total number of deliveries		365

No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	.. .. .	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered	..	214
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered	..	272
No. of ante-natal visits	.. .. .	1,645
No. of post-natal visits	.. .. .	3,873
No. of attendances at ante-natal clinics	.. ..	235
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	.. .. .	326

Records Received from Midwives

Medical helps	.. .. .	5
Still births	.. .. .	3
Deaths of mothers	.. .. .	—
Deaths of children	.. .. .	—
Liability to be a source of infection	.. .. .	—

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of Health Visiting Service is one Senior Health Visitor and eight Health Visitors who are also School Nurses, and a Clinic Nurse.

In addition to home visiting an important part of the work of the Health Visitors is that of giving advice in Mother Craft at the Child Welfare Centres.

Two Health Visitors and two District Nurses work within partial attachment schemes going into the surgery premises for

consultation with the group practices once or twice weekly at the minimum. All the other staff have good working relationships with other G.P's. who contact each other either by phone and visit when necessary.

A considerable amount of time is spent by the Health Visitors in caring for old people and there is no doubt that the social work done in this field is invaluable.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1969.

No. of children visited during the year	..	..	3,867
First visit to infants born in 1969	..	..	1,073
Total visits to infants born in 1969	..	..	2,652
First visits to children born in 1968	..	..	624
Total visits to children born in 1968	..	..	1,787
First visits to children born in 1964-67	..	..	1,163
Total visits to children born 1964-67	..	..	3,333
Visits to expectant mothers	..	..	108
Tuberculosis visits	..	..	56
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	..	..	2,393

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 11 Visiting Nurses who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases. Their duties also include the nursing care of patients on discharge from hospital.

The laundry service for incontinent old people continues to be run by the Home Nursing Service.

The Summary of the Work of Home Nurses, 1969

No. of cases on books 1st January 1969	..	..	318
No. of new cases nursed during the year:			
Medical	..	..	691
Surgical	..	..	206
Tuberculosis	..	..	15
Maternal complications	..	..	7
Pneumonia	..	..	3
Others	..	..	—

No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1969	..	318
No. of visits paid by nurses:		
General nursing	.. .. .	32,760
Tuberculosis	.. .. .	874
Pneumonia	.. .. .	47
Maternal complications	.. .. .	48
Others	.. .. .	—
		<hr/> 33,729 <hr/>

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year, 615 children under the age of 16 years were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details are given in the following table.

	AGE GROUPS						
	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4	5-15
(a) Primary Vaccinations	1	—	1	4	435	63	68
(b) Re-vaccinations	—	—	—	—	1	4	38

B.C.G. Vaccination

School Children Scheme:

No. skin tested	.. .. .	527
No. found positive	.. .. .	139
No. found negative	.. .. .	386
No. vaccinated	.. .. .	338

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Complete primary courses during 1969 of persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					under Age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Diphtheria	23	522	94	9	24	10	682
Whooping Cough ..	23	514	88	6	6	3	640
Tetanus	23	522	94	12	37	47	735
Poliomyelitis ..	16	607	109	9	42	20	803

Reinforcing doses during 1969 to persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Diphtheria	—	9	106	9	657	10	791
Whooping Cough ..	—	6	98	5	80	3	192
Tetanus	—	8	106	10	655	37	816
Poliomyelitis ..	—	7	18	4	734	46	809

Of the above total cases immunised the following were completed by Private Medical Practitioners.

	<i>Primary Courses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
Diphtheria	168	195
Whooping Cough ..	161	88
Tetanus	221	219
Poliomyelitis	206	220

Measles Vaccination

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965	Others under Age 16	Total
By Local Health Authority ..	—	33	69	61	75	1	239
By General Practitioner	—	6	37	42	64	66	215

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

The Health Visitors work in close co-operation with the staff of the Chest Clinic. They attend the Chest Clinic regularly when they discuss matters relating to patients and after-care generally with the Chest Physician.

All new cases are visited by the Health Visitor for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts and follow up visits are made at regular intervals.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service, and bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases.

General

The work of prevention of illness, care and after-care, although the duty of the Local Health Authority, could not progress satisfactorily without close co-operation with the various Statutory and Voluntary Agencies—such as the National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, Red Cross, etc.

The Hospital Management Committee requests sociological reports by Health Visitors in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital. The Hospital Almoners refer to the Department cases on discharge from hospital requiring after-care. These are either attended by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. The Health Visitors also play a large part in the schemes for the care of old people, particularly in regard to visiting and making recommendations for admission to old people's homes.

Sick-room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items such as wheel chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The supply of incontinence pads to patients using the domiciliary nursing services together with the physically handicapped and the elderly, greatly eases the burden of those who look after them in their own homes. During the year under review, over 15,600 pads were issued.

Patients using the service are supplied with plastic bags in which to insert soiled pads. Disposal is arranged with the Cleansing Department who have been given identification of these so that they are immediately incinerated on arrival at the Cleansing Depot.

For the more ambulant patients "Protective Pants" and interliners are supplied.

Chiropody Service

Chiropody treatment is available for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Clinics are held two sessions a week and arrangements are made for 9 to 10 patients to attend each session.

Domiciliary treatment is restricted to those who would find it impossible owing to extreme disability to attend the Clinic even if transport were provided.

The number of applications received has shown a need for the Chiropody Service, particularly for the aged and infirm. The appointments are generally made every three to four months and a little less in more urgent cases.

The following is a summary of treatments given during the period 1st January to 31st December 1969:

No. of cases dealt with during the year	..	..	436
Elderly	..	..	428
Physically handicapped	..	..	5
Expectant Mothers	..	..	3
No. of First Treatments	..	..	82
No. of Subsequent Treatments	..	..	838
No. of Domiciliary Treatments	..	..	129
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	1,049
			<hr/>
No. requiring transport	..	..	68

SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 44 Home Helps on the panel. The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1969.

	Home Help to Households for Persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1969	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1969				
		Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	Total
Number of cases	340	25	2	19	17	403

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 4,483 visits were made during the year by the Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Service and their work can be summarized as follows:—

Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mental Illness) ..	236
Pre-care and After-care	2,213
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal)	620
Attendances at O.P. Clinics and Hospitals	842
Miscellaneous Visits	572

Mental Illness

The number of admissions to hospitals for mental illness were:

				Males	Females	Total
Pastures Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	11	11	22
Scarsdale Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	8	21	29
Royal Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1
Walton Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	27	17	44
				—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	46	50	96
				—	—	—

These were admitted in the circumstances set out below:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal admissions (Section 5)	30	18	48
Admission for observation (Section 25)	6	8	14
Admission for treatment (Section 26)	1	6	7
Emergency admission for observation (Section 29)	8	18	26
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60)	1	—	1
Order restricting discharge (Section 65)	—	—	—
Admission under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act ..	—	—	—
TOTALS	46	50	96

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

There were 180 (105 males, 75 females) subnormal and severely subnormal persons being visited by the Mental Welfare Officers at the end of 1969 and during the year 620 visits were made. Short term care was obtained for 37 cases to relieve the strain on their families.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The numbers in the Training Centre increased over the past 12 months to a total of 76 on the register. This has enabled part occupation of the first floor although a number of trainees have secured their own position in industry.

The industrial work side of the Centre still continues to operate with great success and now involves work from firms outside the Borough who have undertaken the delivery and collection of the work, and with the increase of industrial work the weekly bonus has been increased.

Provision has been secured for a staff member to attend the National Joint Training Council Diploma Course for Staff in Adult Centres at the Harris College, Preston, in the year 1970/71.

Visits to factories are still in operation and have resulted in a good chance of trainees obtaining work within the factory.

A set pre-work training programme is in operation and deals with the social difficulties facing the subnormal in the community, i.e., form filling, insurance, sick pay, social activities. This is coupled with handicraft lessons and domestic experience for the female trainees.

SERVICES FOR THE BLIND, PARTIALLY SIGHTED PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DEAF

Social Services Centre

The year 1969 saw the consolidation of the Centre which was opened early in the previous year.

The services provided there, and the usage by the various Societies means that the Centre is in constant use up to 10 p.m. most days.

During the day, the Craft Instructors to the Physically Handicapped and the Home Teachers for the Blind, conduct classes and social activities. In the evenings, organisations such as the Disabled Persons' League, Deaf and Dumb Society, Hard of Hearing Association, and the Epileptic Society have their meetings. Parties and entertainments are held from time to time.

Meals are prepared for handicapped people attending the Centre, for trainees at the Adult Training Centre nearby, and for the Borough Council's 'Meals on Wheels' service.

Blind and Partially Sighted

The following tables give the ages and categories of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the Borough at the 31st December, 1969.

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind	..	..	..	..	90	138	228
Partially Sighted	..	..	..	..	15	26	41

					<i>Blind</i>	<i>Partially Sighted</i>
1—16 years	..	..	..	..	2	3
16—20 years	..	..	..	..	2	—
21—49 years	..	..	..	..	25	6
50—64 years	..	..	..	..	37	4
65 years and over	..	..	..	..	162	28

Categories of Registered Blind Persons

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unemployed over 65 years	..	..	..	..	55	106
Unemployed 16-64 years but not capable of work	..	..	..	..	12	9
Unemployed 16-64 years but not available for work	..	..	..	..	5	18
Unemployed but capable and available for work	..	..	..	..	3	1
In the open employment	..	..	..	..	12	2
Home Workers	..	..	..	..	1	1
Under 16 years but not at school	..	..	..	..	1	—
Under 16 years at school	..	..	..	..	—	1
16—20 at school	..	..	..	..	1	—

Physically Handicapped

The number of handicapped persons whose names were added to the Local Authority's register during the year was 17 making the total at the year end 229, comprising 92 males and 137 females.

Disabilities

	Age				Total
	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 & over	
Amputation	—	3	7	8	18
Arthritis and rheumatism	—	1	15	25	41
Congenital malformations or deformities	5	4	2	3	14
Diseases of the Digestive and Genito-Urinary Systems of the Heart or Circulatory System (other than Tuberculosis) or of the Skin	1	3	10	9	23
Injuries of the Head, Face, Neck, Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvis or Trunk, Injuries or Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) of the Upper and Lower Limbs and Spine	3	9	6	7	25
Organic Nervous Diseases such as Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Hemiplegia, Sciatica, etc.	3	32	20	23	78
Neuroses, Psychoses and other nervous and mental diseases	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	2	—	—	2
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Injuries not specified above	1	—	2	3	6
	13	54	62	78	207

Deaf

The 38 persons on the Borough's deaf register were categorised as follows:—

Age	Sex	Deaf with Speech	Deaf without Speech	Hard of Hearing	Total
Under 16 ..	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
16-29	M	2	—	—	2
	F	—	2	—	2
30-49	M	3	7	1	11
	F	—	9	1	10
50-64	M	—	5	—	5
	F	—	4	1	5
65 and over ..	M	—	3	2	5
	F	—	—	1	1
		5	30	6	41

SECTION III

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Mr. C. H. Crombie, Engineer and Manager of the North Derbyshire Water Board has kindly made the following report in connection with the water supply to the Borough for the year 1969.

- A. 1. All sources are chlorinated and where necessary more comprehensive treatment is employed. Distribution is from covered reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied water is satisfactory.
2. A restriction was placed on the use of hosepipes and late in the year after a rather dry Autumn it was necessary, firstly, to appeal to consumers to use water carefully and secondly, for a short period in November, to restrict supplies to certain areas of the Borough during the night hours.

- B. Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories at least monthly. The number of analyses carried out in the period under review being:—

Bacteriological	792
Chemical	543

Chemical results in view of the number of sources involved vary considerably with location and the approximate extremes of variations are:—

pH	7.5	—	9.0
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	10	—	200 mg/l
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	50	—	200 mg/l
Chloride (Cl)	10	—	35 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	0.1	—	0.7 mg/l

- C. The treated waters supplied to the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency and analyses of the supplies at source, in distribution, and after overnight standing in lead service pipes have yielded within the recently revised acceptable concentration for lead.
- D. (a) The number of houses connected to the supply in 1969 was 397.
- (b) Main laid for housing developments during 1969 was 4,643 yards.
- E. Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained. No action was necessary in respect of any other forms of post treatment contamination.
- The waters were examined for radioactive substances. Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Swimming Pools and Baths

With the completion of the Queen's Park Swimming Pool which was officially opened on the 19th July, 1969, the Borough Council has added another excellent amenity to the social services of the Town, and has satisfied a long felt want of the swimming community. The new bath is situated adjacent to the Queen's Park and within five minutes walk from the centre of the Town.

The swimming pool is 109 ft. 4 in. long by 42 ft. wide, thus enabling the pool to be used for international swimming events. It embodies the latest design in pool construction and in water treatment. Since this new swimming pool came into operation it has been extensively used at all its sessions, which is a further indication of the long felt want of such an amenity. There are, in addition, two open-air swimming pools and one indoor swimming pool in the Borough, which are owned and controlled by the Corporation.

The Markham and Stand Road open-air baths are under the control of the Parks and Cemeteries Committee and are in continuous use from April to October. The indoor bath at the Central School is in use throughout the year and is primarily used for swimming instruction by the schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts, during the day, but is also made available to the general public and local swimming clubs at other times. There are also two swimming baths provided for the exclusive use of two schools in the Borough. All of the baths, with the exception of the Frank Merifield Schools are equipped for continuous filtration and chemical dosage and samples are taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. A total of 48 samples of water were taken from these baths for bacteriological examination, and all were reported as satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>Estimated population served</i>
No. of houses connected to sewers	25,165	70,740
No. of houses not connected to sewers ..	43	110
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) existing houses	—	
(b) new houses	363	
(c) other premises	10	

The sewage works has a capacity for the full treatment of 10.4 million gallons of sewage per day or the partial treatment of 36 million gallons per day.

Pet Animals Act 1951

There are three premises in the Borough which are licensed under the above Act to sell pet animals and these are subject to frequent inspection by officers in the Department. On each occasion

the animals have been found to be well cared for and the businesses have been conducted in full compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Two factories in the Borough are registered under the above Act, one being engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other in the upholstering of new furniture. In both of these factories, only new filling material bearing the seal of the British Standards Institute for quality and purity are used and samples have not, therefore, been taken for analysis.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests

Complaints received during the year, of the presence of rats or mice, on premises of all types, numbered 269. Of these, 154 were in respect of domestic premises where the occupiers, encouraged by the Department to co-operate in the eradication of these pests, report the first signs of infestation in or around their premises. This enables the rodent operative to apply his treatment early, to destroy the rodents before they become established. No major infestations were found on domestic premises and in the majority of cases only a single treatment was necessary to clear the pests.

Infestations in business premises totalled 54, rats being found in 45 of these premises and mice in the remainder. In these cases also, the infestations were of a minor nature, and in a number of instances, in the Town centre, resulted from the migration of the odd rats, disturbed during the demolition of some of the old buildings as part of the redevelopment.

Routine treatments were carried out in 23 Local Authority premises and building sites, special attention being given to the Corporation Abattoir, the Cleansing Department Refuse tips and to school premises.

Following the routine inspections of agricultural premises and river banks, sixteen treatments were carried out to deal with minor infestations found.

The treatment of rats in sewers has been confined to the older sewers in the Town centre where infestations have been found in the past, and satisfactory results have been obtained.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, giving details of the treatments carried out during the year.

	<i>Non- Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in District	29,029	39
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	266	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	154	—
(ii) Mice	33	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	426	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	18	1
(ii) Mice	3	—

Atmospheric Pollution

On the 1st July, 1969, the Chesterfield No. 5 (Dunston) Smoke Control Order became operative and with this expansion of the programme a total of approximately 1,400 acres and 6,000 premises in the Borough came under smoke control; this latest area adding 198 acres and 688 premises to the four other areas in operation.

The survey of a further area involving 1,200 houses has proceeded during the year and it was hoped that it would then be possible to accelerate the programme to make up some of the leeway lost during the last four years due to difficulties experienced in some of the early areas resulting from the temporary shortage of certain of the open fire fuels.

This optimism was, however, short-lived for the long severe Winter which continued up to the end of April depleted existing stocks of smokeless fuel to such an extent that despite the hot Summer which followed, adequate stocks of these fuels could not be built up by the fuel merchants or the consumers and complaints of shortage began to be received in September and October, before the onset of the Winter. The shortage became so acute in the Borough and the surrounding area that the fuel needs of the residents in the Smoke Control Areas could not be met and it was with reluctance that this Authority, in common with a number of other Authorities in the Midlands and the North had to ask for the temporary suspension of Smoke Control to prevent hardship during the cold weather. The operation of all five Smoke Control Orders in the Borough was suspended from the end of December 1969 until 30th April, 1970.

That such measures should have to be taken at a time when the Ministry was exhorting local authorities to accelerate their programmes and had recently included additional powers under the Clean Air Act 1968 to make the existing control more effective, is to

be deplored, and it would appear that nothing short of a National Fuel Policy controlling both supply and distribution of all approved fuel will be successful in preventing recurrent crises and restore the confidence of local authorities to recommence and press forward with their smoke control programmes.

The emission of dark smoke from industrial establishments is controlled by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 and there has been general compliance with these Regulations in the industrial plants of the Borough during the year. In the course of 143 observations of industrial plants, dark smoke in excess of that allowed by the above Regulations was emitted on 14 occasions, but most of these occurred during the cleaning of fires and the emissions were of short duration.

The replacement during the year of a large but antiquated incinerator used for burning large quantities of cotton and cellulose waste and other materials at one of the factories in the Borough, by an incinerator of modern design incorporating secondary burners to consume the smoke and a water-trough arrestor to trap the flocculent emissions associated with the burning of such material, has been successful in eliminating one of the more persistent sources of pollution.

On the 1st October, 1969 the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act 1968 became operative including Section 1 which gives Local Authorities the much needed powers to deal with dark smoke emissions from industrial premises from sources other than chimneys. Earlier in the year the burning of old cars and tyres in scrap yards and on second-hand car dealers' premises was an increasing practice and the cause of considerable annoyance to residents near such premises. Such nuisances will now be controllable under the new legislation.

Three applications for prior approval to the installation of new furnaces and heating installations under the provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 were received and granted during the year.

The recording of the level of atmospheric pollution in the Borough has continued throughout the year as part of the National Survey being undertaken by the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology. Daily records of smoke density and sulphur dioxide concentrations are compiled from the three volumetric recording instruments installed at the Town Hall, Electricity Works in Chatsworth Road and at Newbold Green School and are supplied monthly to the Laboratory. Useful, but less accurate records of deposited matter from the atmosphere using the standard deposit gauge, and sulphur concentrations using the lead peroxide method are obtained from the stations established at the Sewage Works, Old Whittington and at the St. John's Road Depot.

The recordings obtained from all of the stations are shown in the following tables.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD

RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD 1969

Monthly Averages for Smoke Concentration and Sulphur Dioxide Concentration for the year ending 31st December, 1969

	Station No. 1—Town Hall						Station No. 2—Electricity Works						Station No. 3—Newbold Green School					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.
January ..	215	42	123	367	111	177	402	28	137	356	70	162	199	16	68	210	66	122
February ..	266	11	111	582	80	183	312	19	177	314	92	195	175	7	63	383	31	126
March ..	393	42	122	398	95	197	572	55	176	427	98	180	246	7	74	270	61	134
April ..	186	6	178	309	68	145	213	3	96	363	48	136	107	3	40	335	38	104
May ..	159	27	62	200	36	104	166	23	77	248	56	135	81	7	35	136	34	77
June ..	74	3	32	223	54	110	128	11	44	265	32	132	46	3	25	184	35	85
July ..	44	1	25	169	47	82	44	8	22	100	38	67	52	4	12	83	27	53
August ..	78	2	33	149	54	96	111	20	41	135	41	82	43	2	19	113	31	54
September	116	1	52	195	19	96	130	13	71	247	28	105	86	4	23	156	20	58
October ..	336	20	109	233	36	117	272	4	111	242	38	117	219	4	57	195	17	35
November	282	29	95	232	45	118	248	30	106	226	59	135	113	8	40	228	42	95
December	294	20	127	365	66	168	364	40	161	390	89	206	152	3	55	291	53	118

Interpretation: H.V. = Highest Value L.V. = Lowest Value A.V. = Average Value.
 Smoke measurement represents concentration of smoke particles in micrograms per cubic metre.
 Sulphur Dioxide measurement represents concentration of SO₂ in micrograms per cubic metre.

The monthly recordings taken at the two stations in the Borough were as follows:

Standard Deposit Gauges. Total Solids given as tons per square mile

<i>Month</i>						<i>St. John's Road Depot</i>	<i>Sewage Works</i>
January	..	..	..	..	..	10.55	10.45
February	..	..	..	..	..	15.08	10.45
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	13.83	11.15
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	12.71	10.43
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	11.71	15.23
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	No Result	8.82
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	14.87	14.16
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	9.48	8.96
September	..	..	..	..	..	5.91	9.30
October	..	..	..	..	..	11.76	11.32
November	..	..	..	..	..	14.28	12.15
December	..	..	..	..	..	8.83	8.25
Averages	..	..	..	..	..	11.73	10.88

Lead Peroxide Gauges

Figures represent the daily averages of sulphur absorbed by the lead peroxide method, expressed in milligrams per 100 square centimetres.

<i>Month</i>						<i>St. John's Road Depot</i>	<i>Sewage Works</i>
January	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.9
February	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.8
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.5
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.4
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.9
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.7
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.5
September	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	1.1
October	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.4
November	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.8
December	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.5
Averages	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Table showing the visits and inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1969

No. of complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	1,109
No. of nuisances found	..	..	..	..	846
No. of nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	825
Visits re infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	56
No. of houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	8
No. of houses inspected (Public Health Act)	..	..	..	..	466
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	736
No. of houses inspected (Housing Act)	..	..	..	..	435
Visits paid to the above houses	..	..	..	..	493
Visits re overcrowding	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	19
Visits re filthy or verminous premises	..	..	..	..	50
Visits re drainage—Inspection of new work	..	..	..	..	1,618
Visits re drainage—Smoke and Water Tests	..	..	..	..	2,691
Interviews with Owners and Builders	..	..	..	..	1,307
Visits re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	..	..	..	..	263
Visits re offensive trades	..	..	..	..	6
Abattoir inspection	..	..	..	..	698
Visits re prevention of Damage by Pests	..	..	..	..	1,360
Visits re Waste Food Order Boiling Plant	..	..	..	..	7
Visits re Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	86
Visits re Factories—Mechanical Power	..	..	..	..	141
Visits re Factories—Non-mechanical Power	..	..	..	..	23
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	463
Industrial Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	143
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	883
Visits re dairies and milk distributors	..	..	..	..	121
Visits re premises where food is prepared or sold	..	..	..	..	718
Inspection re market stalls	..	..	..	..	2,816
Inspection re mobile shops and food vehicles	..	..	..	..	100
Visits re Ice Cream shops and manufacturers	..	..	..	..	80
Visits re bakehouses	..	..	..	..	36
No. of food and drugs sampled	..	..	..	..	282
Visits re noise control	..	..	..	..	52
Visits re swimming baths	..	..	..	..	47
Visits re animal boarding establishments	..	..	..	..	1
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	6
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	710
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	116
No. of re-visits	..	..	..	..	1,849
No. of miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	2,097
Visits re riding establishments	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	2

**Total Record of Works carried out as a result of action taken by the
Public Health Inspectors**

Obstruction Drains Cleansed	273
Drains reconstructed	34
Drains tested by smoke and water	2,691
Inspection chambers built or repaired	35
Gulley Traps fixed	5
Defects in drains repaired	42
Sink Wastes repaired	13
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	7
Rain water pipes repaired	17
Rain water pipes disconnected	1
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	9
Eaves spouting repaired	63
Water Closets repaired	94
Water closets provided	—
New Dustbins provided	3
Dirty Closets cleansed	3
Dirty Premises cleansed	3
Houses made reasonably fit	397
Water in cellars	19
Windows repaired	57
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	4
Roofs repaired	57
Floors repaired	33
Doors repaired	33
Plastering repaired	47
Damp Walls repaired	60
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	13
Yards repaved	2
Yard and Footpath Surfaces repaired	9
Accumulation of Refuse removed	28
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	14
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	45
Factory Contraventions	20
Defective Water Supply	32
Ventilation provided or improved	6
Proper Food Store provided	—
Smoke Observations	143
Waste Water Closets converted into W.Cs.	4
Rat infested premises cleared	290
Manure pits provided or repaired	4
Pail closet converted into water closet	—
Urinals repaired or provided	1
Caravans repaired	10

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage				
No disconnection of waste pipe	20	6	—	5
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlet and drains	665	162	14	151
Drains obstructed	531	250	4	273
Closets and Ashpits				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	—	—	—	—
Conversion of pail closets into W.C's.	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.C's. ..	7	1	—	4
Defective Water Closets ..	398	89	18	95
Provision of Additional Water Closets	—	—	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins	6	2	—	2
Dirty Closets	12	3	—	3
Other Defects				
Paving of courts and yards ..	72	17	5	11
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down spouts	702	157	31	131
Sinks	36	9	1	7
Insufficient Ventilation ..	27	6	3	6
Windows	241	57	13	57
Dampness	306	81	15	63
Water in Cellars	76	19	—	19
Water Supply	119	34	3	83
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	15	4	—	3
Offensive accumulations ..	135	35	—	32
Animals improperly kept ..	48	12	—	14
Pigsties	5	1	—	1
Smoke Nuisances	143	16	—	16
Urinals	5	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above	911	220	31	220
TOTALS	4,480	1,182	138	1,147

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	26	36	11	12
Slaughterhouses	1	698	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	6	—	1
Common Lodging Houses ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	35	740	11	13

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough:

Houses let in Lodgings	4
Slaughterhouses	1
*Tripe Boilers	2
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	3
*Tallow Melters	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	2
Bakehouses	26
Preserved Food Stores	41
Fried Fish Shops	36
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	118
Factories of various kinds	327

*Offensive Trades

The following are the numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwellinghouses in the Borough.

Houses Using

<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Waste Water Closets</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Pails</i>	<i>Portable Dustbins</i>
24,831	82	6	17	24,865

1—Factories

The following table shows the number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year:

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building Trades, Woodworking, etc. ..	47	1
Potteries and Brickmaking	3	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ..	6	1
Foundries	12	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ..	17	2
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods ..	31	1
Boot and Shoe Repairing	2	—
Engineers	48	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	61	1
Surgical Dressings and Box Making ..	6	—
Laundries	9	—
Printing.. ..	8	—
Various	66	4
TOTALS	316	11

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act,
1961**

PART I OF THE ACT

**1—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (in-
cluding inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	23	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	316	141	13	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	31	31	—	—
TOTALS ..	358	195	15	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	3	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	3	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	17	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	3	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	20	23	—	4	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers In August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel— Making	1	—	—	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The total number of premises in the Borough registered and administered by the Local Authority under the above Act, at the end of December, 1969, was 726 compared with 733 at the end of 1968. There were 36 new registrations during the year, most of which resulted from the movement of business made necessary by the redevelopment which is taking place in the centre of the Town. All the premises registered have received a general inspection and a total of 265 visits have been made in connection with the general and routine inspections under the Act.

In co-operation with the Planning Department, all plans of business premises submitted for approval are seen by this Department and recommendations as to the requirements of the Act are made and incorporated in the proposals at that stage. The District Public Health Inspectors, all of whom are Officers under the Act, quickly become aware of new business premises being established or changes in existing registered premises occurring in their districts, so the register can be considered as up-to-date. All new registrations are subjected to immediate general inspection and any contraventions of the Act are notified in writing to the occupier forthwith.

There has been good co-operation by the occupiers of registered premises in complying with the requirements of the Department. Where contraventions of the provisions of the Act have been found, informal notices have been served and recourse to legal action has not been necessary in any case during the year. The contraventions found and remedied during the year are classified later in this report.

Reports have been received on 28 accidents occurring on registered premises during the year. It has been the practice to visit and investigate all reported accidents except those of a trivial nature where the circumstances ruled out any suggestions of negligence.

Most of the accidents were of a minor nature and did not merit special attention. The following cases, however, are of interest.

A 62 year-old man was badly crushed and bruised when unloading cases from a delivery van on a steep ramp behind the store. Due to the icy conditions prevailing at the time the vehicle slipped backwards on the slippery surface pinning the man between the unloaded cases and the tailboard of the vehicle. Whilst there was no negligence in this case, the Company was requested not to permit the unloading of vehicles on this steep ramp in the future.

The misuse of hand tools was the cause of a serious accident to a 34 year-old man which resulted in the loss of an eye. In this case, the injured person was boning and rolling gammon and when tying the roll using his boning knife to apply tension, the twine snapped and the knife point penetrated his right eye. Whilst this accident could not be attributed to negligence on the part of the employers they were requested to ensure that their employees were made aware of the dangers resulting from the careless use of hand tools, as a means of preventing similar accidents in the future.

An unusual accident which may well have had more serious results occurred when a tripod supporting lifting tackle erected on a flat roof some 35 feet above ground level collapsed. At that precise moment a woman cleaner working in the yard below was struck by a falling pulley wheel which fractured a bone in her hand.

Incidence of Accidents by:

(a) <i>Age and Sex</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Females</i>
Young Persons	..	..	..	..	1	3
Age 18—30 years	..	..	..	..	4	2
Age 31—45 years	..	..	..	..	6	2
Age 46—60 years	..	..	..	..	3	5
Age 61—70 years	..	..	..	..	2	—
Totals					16	12
(b) <i>By Class of Workplace</i>						
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	4
Retail Shop	..	..	..	..	..	14
Wholesale Department, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	4
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	6
(c) <i>By Cause:</i>						
Falls on stairs	..	..	..	..	..	4
Falls on level surfaces	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lacerations by knives or glass	..	..	..	..	..	5
Strains due to lifting	..	..	..	..	..	9
Injury by falling objects	..	..	..	..	..	3
By striking against objects	..	..	..	..	..	2
By wheeled vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other	..	..	..	..	..	1

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	16	190	14
Retail shops	13	438	26
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	5	37	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	58	9
Fuel Storage depots	—	3	—
TOTALS	36	726	51

Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	2,499
Retail shops	2,748
Wholesale departments, warehouses	455
Catering establishments open to the public ..	505
Canteen	65
Fuel storage depots	24
Total	6,296
Total Males	2,443
Total Females	3,853

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contra- ventions Found to be Discontinued
Dirty premises	12	8
Inadequate means of heating	10	4
Lack of Thermometer	19	7
Inadequate ventilation	1	8
Inadequate sitting facilities	—	—
Lack of facilities for taking meals	—	—
Dangerous floors, passage, stairs	7	9
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences	6	10
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities	10	9
Lack of first aid equipment	26	12
Dangerous machinery	2	4
Overcrowding	—	—
Lack of accommodation for clothing	1	—
Inadequate lighting	2	3
Inadequate lighting of water closets	3	3
Abstract not displayed	29	16
Absence of handrail to stairs	5	5
No labelling of sanitary convenience	2	2
No intervening ventilation to sanitary convenience	—	—
Failure to register	21	12
Dirty waterclosets	9	7
TOTALS	165	119

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Milk Supply—Milk Register

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	..	..	129
No. of premises registered as Dairies	..	..	3

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963—Licences Issued

Dealers to Sell Untreated Milk..	..	..	..	11
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	100
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	66
„ „ Ultra-Heat Treated Milk	..	..	..	7
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	..	..	..	121

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

All the milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above Regulations, either as “Untreated”, “Pasteurised”, “Sterilised” or “Ultra-Heat Treated” milk.

More than 95 per cent of the milk sold is heat treated and is obtained from large pasteurising dairies situated in Sheffield and in Staffordshire, and is distributed from two large cold stores in the Borough.

Milk distribution is in the hands of 118 distributors who are licensed by the Borough Council under the above Regulations. There are in addition 11 producer-retailers who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to sell “Untreated” milk from their own herds.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the conditions under which milk is produced on the dairy farms and for supervising the keeping quality of the milk in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. Spot checks are, however, taken by this Department from untreated supplies in the course of distribution to the consumer to ensure that a good standard is maintained. Six of the samples taken during the year failed the keeping quality test and these were reported to the Animal Husbandry Division of M.A.F.F. for investigation.

Frequent samples are taken from all of the other designated milks coming into the Borough and these are tested at the County Laboratories to ensure that heat treatment and keeping quality standards are maintained.

The results of the tests carried out on 53 such samples are given in the following table:

			<i>Samples Tested</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised Homogenised					
Milk	..	..	9	9	—
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	18	18	—
Sterilised Milk	..	..	18	18	—
Untreated Milk	..	..	8	2	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..		53	47	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

While the likelihood of tubercle infection being spread through the agency of milk has now virtually disappeared, there is growing concern in some parts of the country at the prevalence of brucella abortus occurring in untreated milk supplies, which can under certain circumstances cause brucellosis in persons drinking infected milk, or in dairy farm workers handling infected cattle. In view of these risks Local Authorities are advised to take routine samples from untreated milk supplies in their districts with the object of isolating infected cattle and culling them from the dairy herds.

There are 15 sources of untreated milk sold in the Borough, four of which are dairy farms in the Borough, the remainder being in the surrounding County area. In order to avoid duplication in sampling, by arrangement with surrounding Authorities, routine samples are taken by each Local Authority from dairy herds within their own districts. Eight herd samples of milk were taken from the four producer retailers in the Borough during the year, and these were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination. In seven of these samples the Ring Test gave negative results, and while the remaining sample gave a positive to the Ring Test, the Culture Tests and Guinea pig inoculation produced negative results.

Meat and Other Foods

The Corporation Abattoir is the only slaughtering establishment in the Borough and it supplies the meat requirements of the Borough and also a considerable part of the surrounding area.

All the slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation and an all-in charge is made for lairage, slaughter and the hanging of the dressed carcasses. Cold storage facilities are also available at an extra charge.

All food animals passing through the abattoir are subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by resident meat inspectors of the Department, so that any abnormal condition or disease is detected either before slaughter, or during the dressing of the carcasses.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year was 45,366 and such inspection resulted in $35\frac{3}{4}$ tons of carcase meat and offals being condemned as unfit for human consumption, carcase meat accounting for only $6\frac{3}{4}$ tons of this total. Eighty-eight whole carcasses of various food animals were condemned for the diseased conditions enumerated in the table at the end of this Section. Evidence of tuberculosis was found in only three bovines during the year and in each case the infection was very slight and confined to a single node. The Animal Health Division of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified in each case so that the disease could be traced back to the source.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs was 1.90 per cent compared with 2.23 per cent in 1968.

Cysticercus Bovis, the cystic stage of a tape worm communicable to man was found in 50 bullocks and heifers and in 2 cows slaughtered during the year. In every case the cysts were localised in the head or heart muscles and the infected parts and organs were condemned. In only nine animals were the cysts viable, necessitating the retention of the carcasses in cold storage for the required three weeks, before being passed for human consumption.

Mention has been made in previous reports of the relatively high incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis found in cattle passing through the abattoir and again this year these have been particularly high, reaching 38.7 per cent in bullocks and heifers and 43.3 per cent in cows, compared with 33.3 and 38.7 per cent respectively in 1968. This need not give cause for concern as parasitic conditions are included under this heading and the infestation of all cattle by the liver fluke appears to be increasingly prevalent, particularly after a wet season. This parasite infests and damages the liver leaving the remainder of the carcase unimpaired.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the quality of all meat passing through the Abattoir during the year was of an increasingly good quality.

Food inspection in wholesale warehouses, food factories and restatutant kitchens and in retail shops resulted in the condemnation of a further 4 tons 16 cwt. of various foods which were found to be unfit for human consumption. The combined total of food condemned in the Borough throughout the year was, therefore, just over $40\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The following tables give the classified information referred to in the foregoing text.

	Cows	Heifers and Steers	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Pathogenic Emaciation ..	1	—	2	12	—
Polyarthrititis and Oedema ..	—	—	3	3	—
Septic Peritonitis	—	1	—	11	1
Pyæmia	—	1	—	8	—
Septicæmia	—	—	—	2	—
Icterus	—	—	1	3	1
Septic Pneumonia	—	—	—	6	—
Septic Enteritis	—	—	—	1	—
Fevered Carcases	—	—	—	2	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Gastroenteritis ..	—	—	—	4	—
Abnormal Odour	—	—	—	2	—
Neoplasms—Sarcoma	—	—	—	1	—
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	2	—
Moribund	1	1	—	3	—
Dead in Lairage	—	—	—	4	—
Bruising—extensive	—	—	1	3	—
Pleurisy—Septic	—	—	1	2	—
Tuberculosis—Generalised ..	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	2	3	8	70	5

Summary of Meat Inspections, 1969

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir	7,297	72	12,354	25,643
Total number of animals killed	..	..	..	45,366
Number inspected	..	..	..	45,366

Food Surrendered during Inspection

At the abattoir

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef	1	4	2	7				
Veal	—	1	3	3				
Mutton ..	—	2	2	5				
Pork	5	5	2	3				
Offals ..	29	0	2	2				
					35	14	3	20

Surrendered by Traders

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned Meat	—	9	2	5				
Canned Foods	3	1	3	7				
Bacon & Ham	—	3	0	0				
Meat	—	8	3	2				
Poultry ..	—	—	—	17				
Frozen Foods	—	3	0	3				
Fish	—	1	0	14				
Sausage Casings	—	—	3	7				
Vegetables ..	—	8	0	0				
Confectionery	—	—	—	7				
					4	16	1	6
					40	11	0	26

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Licences were issued to 13 Slaughtermen under the provisions of the above Act, all of which were renewals of expired licences.

Twelve of the above licence holders are employed by the Corporation at the Abattoir.

Meat Inspection, 1969. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6,953	344	72	12,354	25,643
Number inspected	6,953	344	72	12,354	25,643
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	3	2	5	8	70
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,691	147	2	466	3,760
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	38.7	43.3	9.7	3.83	14.9
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	—	—	486
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis..	0.028	0.29	0.00	—	1.90
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	50	2	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis..	0.72	0.58	—	—	—

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A total of 261 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. These included 83 samples of milk and 178 samples of other foods and drugs.

Seven formal samples of milk taken in the course of delivery to the consumer, were found to be not genuine or below standard as follows:

Milk Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1. Standard Milk (Untreated)	Deficient in Milk Fat and Milk Solids other than Milk Fat and contained 5.1 per cent of added water.	Legal action taken. Defendant blamed inexperienced dairy man. In view of previous good record, Magistrates granted Conditional Discharge with costs of £6 4s. 6d.
2. Two Glasses milk sold, in Snack Bar	Deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 16.6 per cent and contained 2.8 per cent of added water.	Legal proceedings taken. Defendant fined £5 0s. 0d. plus costs of £2 1s. 6d.
3. Channel Islands Milk	Slightly deficient in Milk Fat.	Warning given.
4. Channel Islands Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 6.0 per cent.	Legal proceedings taken. Defendant fined £5 0s. 0d. plus costs of £2 1s. 6d.
5. Standard Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 6.0 per cent and abnormal ash and chloride figures and low freezing point.	Investigation at source failed to account for this abnormality. Subsequent sample taken was satisfactory.
6. Channel Islands Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 4.5 per cent.	Written warning given to producer.
7. Standard Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 5.3 per cent.	Written warning given to producer.

The following table gives the average composition of the 83 milks sampled, during each Quarter, from which it will be seen that a good standard of quality was maintained throughout the year.

	No. of Samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	30	3.77	8.60
June Quarter	23	3.78	8.64
September Quarter	18	4.00	8.73
December Quarter	12	4.34	8.90
Average for 1969	83	3.97	8.72
Minimum Presumptive Standard		3.00	8.50

Four of the other foods and drugs sampled were found to be not genuine or below standard, details of which are as follows.

An informal sample purchased as Potted Meat was found to contain only 66.7 per cent of meat. The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that an article so described should consist entirely of meat. Following this unsatisfactory result a formal sample of this product was taken from the same source and this also was found to contain only 66.8 per cent of meat. Both of the samples were not, therefore, Potted Meat, but should have been described as Meat Paste.

The manager of the store from which these samples were obtained was interviewed and it was found that the Meat Paste when delivered by the makers was correctly described on the label covering the container, but due to the inexperience of the assistant the label was removed when the product was put on sale and the meat was sold under a false description. Under the circumstances legal proceedings were not taken, but a severe written warning was sent to the Company.

An informal sample of Pork Sausage was shown to contain only 63.5 per cent of meat compared with a minimum of 65 per cent as required by the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations 1967, the deficiency being 2.3 per cent. A formal sample of this product subsequently taken from the same supply, proved to be of satisfactory quality.

The report on an informal sample of marzipan showed the product to contain not more than 21 per cent of ground almonds, whereas in the opinion of the Public Analyst it should have contained not less than 25 per cent. The sample was therefore, deficient in ground almonds to the extent of 16 per cent. A formal sample from the same supply was immediately taken but this was satisfactory.

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Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	In-formal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	83	77	6	76	7
Canned Milk	4	—	4	4	—
Dried Milk	2	—	2	2	—
Cream	8	—	8	8	—
Butter	4	—	4	4	—
Margarine	2	—	2	2	—
Canned Custard	1	—	1	1	—
Ice Cream	10	—	10	10	—
Ice Lollies	1	—	1	1	—
Trifle Mix	1	—	1	1	—
Strawberry Dessert	1	—	1	1	—
Peanut Butter	1	—	1	1	—
Pork Sausages	4	1	3	3	1
Beef Sausages	2	—	2	2	—
Potted Meat & Meat Paste	6	1	5	4	2
Canned Meat	8	—	8	8	—
Meat Pies and Sausage Rolls	10	—	10	10	—
Bacon	1	—	1	1	—
Shredded Suet	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Fish	3	—	3	3	—
Fish Paste	3	—	3	3	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	1	1	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread	2	—	2	2	—
Canned Fruit	6	—	6	6	—
Dried Fruit	7	—	7	7	—
Canned Vegetables	3	—	3	3	—
Dehydrated Vegetables	4	—	4	4	—
Canned Soups	1	—	1	1	—
Jams & Marmalade	11	—	11	11	—
Lemon Curd	3	—	3	3	—
Plum Puddings	2	—	2	2	—
Mincemeat	2	—	2	2	—
Jellies	2	—	2	2	—
Soft Drinks	8	—	8	8	—
Wines & Spirits	2	1	1	2	—
Tea	1	—	1	1	—
Coffee & Coffee essence	6	—	6	6	—
Pickles & Sauces	8	—	8	8	—
Salad Cream	3	—	3	3	—
Gravy Mix	1	—	1	1	—
Butter confectionery	2	2	—	2	—
Coloured Sweets	3	—	3	3	—
Lard and Cooking Fat	1	—	1	1	—
Flour	4	—	4	4	—
Artificial Sweeteners	4	—	4	4	—
Drinking Chocolate	1	—	1	1	—

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	In-formal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Cake Covering	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	2	—	2	2	—
Marzipan	2	—	2	1	1
Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—
Non-brewed condiment ..	1	—	1	1	—
Tenderisers—meat	2	—	2	2	—
Rose Hip Syrup	1	—	1	1	—
Bronchial Mixture	1	—	1	1	—
Liver Tablets	1	—	1	1	—
Gelatine	2	—	2	2	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	—	1	1	—
Chewing Gum	2	—	2	2	—
TOTALS ..	261	82	179	250	11

Pesticide Residues in Foods

After having participated over the last two years in a National Enquiry into the extent if any of the contamination of food supplies by toxic chemicals, the taking of samples for this purpose has been temporarily suspended. The evidence so far obtained from the examination of a very large number of samples covering a wide variety of foods has failed to reveal a serious or harmful level of contamination.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no Egg Pasteurising Plants in the Borough. The routine inspection of bakeries, restaurant kitchens and canteens, where liquid egg is likely to be used, have failed to produce any evidence of supplies, other than pasteurised supplies being used on the premises.

Ice Cream

Four premises in the Borough are registered for the manufacture of Ice cream under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. At three of these factories the Ice cream is made using the heat treatment process, and in the other factory the complete cold-mix method is employed.

There is also a large depot situated in the Borough from which a fleet of vehicles, equipped for making and retailing soft ice cream operate over a wide area. While this depot and the vehicles are owned and controlled by an ice cream manufacturing company,

the vehicles are hired out on a weekly basis, the hirers thus becoming self-employed. This type of trading calls for greater supervision both at the depot and on the vehicles during distribution to ensure that the clean handling of the food and the adequate sterilisation of the equipment is exercised by the hirer who is often a casual trader, with little experience of the food trade or of the standards of hygiene called for when dealing with ice cream.

With the introduction of the frozen food cabinet into most food shops there is an increasing number of permanent premises which have been registered for the retail sale of pre-packed ice cream obtained from national suppliers. At the end of the year 317 such premises were registered in the Borough.

Forty-two samples of ice cream were sent to the County Public Health Laboratory and subjected to the Methylene Blue Test to assess the purity of supplies, the results of which are tabulated below.

No. of samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observation
34	4 hours and over	1	Very Satisfactory
7	2½ to 4 hours	2	Satisfactory
—	1 to 2 hours	3	Unsatisfactory
1	0 to ½ hour	4	Unsatisfactory

The one unsatisfactory result was in a locally produced supply and the factory was visited and the manufacturer interviewed in an attempt to establish the cause of this isolated failure.

Ten samples of ice cream were sent to the Public Analyst for analysis and all were found to be satisfactory. The average composition of the ten samples was as follows:

<i>Fat</i>	<i>Total Solids</i>
7.16%	31.9%

Food Hygiene

It is very satisfactory to be able to report once again that not a single case of food poisoning was reported in the Borough during the year, which was traceable to the local food supply. Three unconnected and widely separated cases of salmonella infection were, however, reported, two being very young children and one a food handler living outside the Borough but employed in a Bakery in the Town. In the latter case, the youth was excluded from carrying on his employment until he was certified as free from infection. Such occurrences add points to the need for the constant vigilance which must be maintained if food-borne infections are to be prevented.

There is little doubt that both food traders and the consuming public are becoming more hygiene conscious, as is shown by the

greater care now being taken by the former in preparing, packing and protecting the food, and by the latter in discriminating in favour of those premises where standards of cleanliness are visually better. Having said all this, the safety of the food supply in the ultimate rests with the individual, and this calls for the continuous education of all new entrants into the food trade in matters pertaining to personal hygiene and the proper handling of food throughout all the stages of preparation and distribution. To this end the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector have given instruction to food handlers at their place of work, and have also given a number of illustrated talks to various Women's organisations in the Town on the subject of food hygiene.

The routine inspection of food manufacturing premises, of retail shops, mobile food shops, and market stalls from which food is sold, in the open market, has continued as one of the major duties of the Inspectorate, special attention being paid to the latter where trading conditions are the least satisfactory and risk of contamination are the greater. A total of 3,750 visits were made to these premises during the year and in the main it was found that there was general compliance with the Regulations. The number and nature of the cases of non-compliance which were found and abated are shown at the end of this section.

Legal proceedings were taken against the proprietors of an Indian restaurant in respect of fourteen offences under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. The defendant pleaded Guilty to eleven of these offences and the Magistrates imposed fines totalling £61 0s. 0d. The restaurant was closed immediately after these proceedings.

Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Contraventions	Notices Sent	Contraventions Discontinued
Unsatisfactory vehicle or stall	4	4
Dirty or defective equipment	5	5
Risk of contamination	4	4
Personal Cleanliness	3	3
No., Name and Address on Vehicle ..	8	8
Lack of water supply	16	16
Lack of wash basin	6	6
First Aid Equipment	14	14
Equipment washing facilities	6	6
Inadequate lighting	4	4
Refuse receptacles	1	1
Other contraventions	25	24
Lack of soap, towels, etc.	12	12

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Inadequate or unsuitable wash-hand basins	15	11
Inadequate or unsuitable sinks	22	16
Dirty premises	24	24
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows	54	45
Defective or dirty water closets and urinals	17	8
Lack of hot water supply	17	10
Lack of accommodation for clothing ..	—	—
Accumulation of refuse	17	19
Defective or dirty equipment	14	11
Absence of lighting of waterclosets	11	6
Inadequate ventilation	12	5
Defective or inadequate refuse bins ..	6	7
Absence of soap, towels, nailbrushes ..	7	5
Wash-hand notices not exhibited	8	8
Food not protected from contamination ..	18	22
Other contraventions	5	3
Personal Cleanliness	—	1
First Aid Equipment	8	6

The following table shows the number and type of food premises in the Borough:

Premises registered for preserved foods	47
Grocers and provision merchants	265
Greengrocers	58
Confectioners	130
Butchers	74
Fishmongers	44
Fried Fish Shops	44
Bakers	26
Multiple Stores	4
Restaurants and Snack Bars	24
Public Houses	145
Canteens	25

Foreign Bodies in Food

During the year, 23 complaints were received from residents in the Borough and the surrounding area, concerning foreign matter being found in food, purchased in the Town. These are listed as follows.

A used finger bandage was found in a six-pound tin of corned beef when the tin was opened at a school kitchen in the Borough. The meat was produced in Argentina and the importers were notified and promised to pursue the occurrence back to the food factory.

The larvae of the *Epephestia elutella* moth was found in a block of plain chocolate sold at a local store. A full investigation was made at the store and no further evidence of infestation was found.

Slight mould occurred in a jar of marmalade. It is possible that this resulted from excessive handling in the self-service store which was responsible for breaking the seal on the jar.

Bristles found by a consumer in a sponge cake originated from the brush used for greasing the tins at the bakery. The brush was withdrawn from use.

A spiral of metal sheared off by the can opener at a bakery was found in a steak and kidney pie sold to a consumer. A warning was given to the proprietors of the bakery and the can opener was replaced.

Three cases of foreign matter in milk bottles were reported and in each case this was due to the misuse of milk bottles by the consumers, the foreign matter being either cement or foundry ash, which was so tightly adhered to the bottle as to defy removal by ordinary washing methods. Warnings were given to the dairies in each case.

Pieces of glass were found in jars of sliced beetroot and in mincemeat and in both cases the jars had been partly used and the source of the glass was of doubtful origin. The makers of these products were, however, notified of the occurrences.

A large grub or caterpillar was found baked into a brown cob sold at a local bakery. Legal action was taken against the proprietors who pleaded guilty to the offence and were fined £25 0s. 0d.

The purchaser of a white loaf of bread found when cutting into the loaf, a complete ball-point pen. An examination of the foreign body showed the pen to be in perfect condition, which indicated that it had been introduced after the bread was baked. Legal proceedings were taken against the vendor, but in the case which followed, there were conflicting statements between the vendor and the consumer, which caused doubt as to the actual offender in the mind of the Magistrate and the case was dismissed.

The presence of mould in a Cornish Pasty, a loaf of sliced bread and a packet of finger rolls was no doubt due to the failure to ensure correct stock rotation in the two stores concerned. As these were first offenders, warnings were given to ensure that correct stock rotation was practiced in the future.

Mould in a packet of porridge oats sold to a consumer was found on investigation to be due to storage in damp conditions at the premises of the retailer. A warning was issued in this case.

Insects were found in packages of imported foods, namely, a wasp in apricots of Australian origin, a large black beetle in pre-

packed Danish butter and a dead grub in Iraqi dates. In each case the importers were notified, who in turn got in touch with the foreign producers.

The origin of a dead honey bee in a packet of home produced baby food could not be established with certainty. The manufacturers were, however, notified and warned.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

This is possibly the most difficult Act to administer in that it was impossible to write into it any definite standards by which noise nuisances could be assessed. Furthermore acceptable noise levels vary with every individual and what is quite intolerable to one person, often goes unnoticed by another.

Eight complaints of nuisance from noise were received and investigated during the year. Three of the complaints were from householders who claimed annoyance from the barking of dogs in neighbouring houses. While all these complaints were investigated by numerous visits made during the day time and often at night in order to make a fair assessment of the claims, in no case was sufficient evidence found to justify action under the Act.

A complaint was received from office workers in the centre of the Town of a noise nuisance arising from a public address system in a nearby store, where a loud speaker relaying music was sited in the arcade, as an attraction to customers. This practice appears to be a growing one, and while "music while you work" may be appreciated in some factories to offset the boredom of repetitive work, it can be annoying to others whose duties require concentration. While in this instance it might have been difficult to prove a noise nuisance under the Act, an informal approach to the Company was successful in reducing the volume of the sound to an acceptable level.

The removal of a disused railway embankment to facilitate a factory extension was the cause of a complaint from a night worker whose sleep was disturbed during the day by the noise from the drag-lines, bull dozers and trucks engaged on the site. Whilst one had sympathy for this individual, the only one apparently affected by the noise, there was no alternative method of doing the job in hand. Fortunately the work was of comparatively short duration.

The rattling of crates and the chattering of early morning workers at a small food factory which disturbed late-risers in nearby houses brought a further complaint. This was partially resolved after an informal approach to the proprietor, and permanently, a short time later, by the closing down of the business.

The sounding of chimes by an Ice cream vendor after 7.0 p.m. brought complaints from the parents of young children in one section of the Town. The offender was traced and warned that a continuance of this practice would result in legal action.

Animal Boarding Establishments

The only licensed Animal Boarding Establishment in the Borough is owned and controlled by the R.S.P.C.A. The Kennels are of good design and are well maintained and a high standard of care and supervision has been found to be exercised at these kennels.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

There are twelve residential site licences in operation in the Borough under the above Act. Six of these licences are in respect of multiple sites where four or more residential caravans are accommodated, the total number of caravans on these sites being ninety-six. The six other licences in force refer to single caravans on isolated sites.

The caravan site off Mellor Way which was owned by the Corporation, and which came into being in 1954 to temporarily relieve the acute housing shortage then existing and which with the improvement in the housing situation has been "running down" during the last four years, was finally closed during this year.

Housing

A total of 363 new houses have been completed in the Borough during the year, 184 being built by the Corporation and 179 by private enterprise.

Eight Clearance Areas containing 93 houses and involving 242 persons were the subject of Official Representation and four of these areas containing 41 houses are to be acquired by the Corporation under compulsory purchase powers.

A Public Enquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in March 1969 following objections received from several of the owners of the 107 houses included in the Arundel Road and Devonshire Street Clearance Area which the Council intended to acquire by compulsory purchase, to facilitate the re-development of the area on similar lines to the Newland Dale Scheme and the New Whittington Urban Renewal Scheme which was commenced early in the year. The Compulsory Purchase Order was subsequently confirmed by the Ministry without modification.

The owners of the fourteen houses in Bonds Row, Barker Lane, objected to the confirmation of a Clearance Order made by the Council in respect of these houses but following a Public Enquiry conducted by the Ministry the Clearance Order was confirmed in November 1969.

Six houses were also represented as being individually unfit for human habitation, three of which were owned by the Corporation and three in private ownership.

A total of 182 houses in confirmed clearance Areas and individual unfit houses have been demolished or closed during the year, including 10 houses adjacent to clearance areas which were acquired

by the Council for the redevelopment of those areas. Seventy-four families comprising 226 persons have been displaced and rehoused by the Council following this action.

Action was taken under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts in respect of 418 houses which were not in all respects reasonably fit for occupation. Repairs were carried out by the owners following informal action in respect of 240 of these houses, but statutory action had to be taken to secure the repair of the other 157 properties.

A total of 160 houses in the Borough were improved with the aid of Standard Grants during the year at a cost of £23,810 and in addition two other houses were improved with the aid of Discretionary Grants totalling £433.

The additional amenities provided with the aid of the grants above-mentioned, were as follows:

Fixed Baths	120
Hot water supplies	134
Wash basins	131
Internal Waterclosets	155
Food Stores	7

The following tables show the number of new houses built in the several Wards of the Borough and details of the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme and other work connected with housing carried out during the year.

	Built by the Corporation	Built by Private Enterprise	Total
Dunston	3	4	7
Newbold	31	15	46
West	—	35	35
Rother	134	29	163
St. Leonard's	—	26	26
New Whittington	—	11	11
Old Whittington	16	42	58
Moor	—	10	10
St. Helen's	—	2	2
Central	—	—	—
Holmebrook	—	—	—
Hasland	—	5	5
TOTALS	184	179	363

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1969.

1.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	901
2.	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,229
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation:	
	(a) In clearance areas	118
	(b) Individual unfit houses	6
4.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished:	
	(a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders ..	162
	(b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders	18
5.	Number of unfit houses closed	2
6.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	418
7.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	240
8.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) Under Housing Act	—
	(b) Under Public Health Acts	133
	(c) By local authority in default of owner	24

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1969

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Re-presented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses De-molised	No. of Persons rehoused by Local Authority	No. of Persons who found their own accommodation	No. of Houses provided by Local Authority	No. of Houses upon which action is not completed	No. of Families not yet rehoused
		To Re-condition	To convert to other use							
216 Clearance Areas	1,927	5	—	6,020	1,630	4,898	192	1,512	292	235
Individual Houses . .	739	38	52	2,407	622	2,216	96	617	15	2
TOTALS	2,666	43	52	8,427	2,252	7,114	288	2,129	307	237

In addition 10 houses adjoining Clearance Areas have been purchased and demolished to facilitate redevelopment.

SECTION IV

SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICE

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1969 - 70

The Mayor (Councillor V. S. Allen)

Alderman H. C. Day, F.C.A., M.B.E.
(*Chairman*)

Councillor R. F. Smith
(*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman J. Anderson	Councillor Mrs. M. W. Anderson
C.B.E., J.P.	„ W. E. Ball
„ T. Bucknall,	„ R. E. Berrisford
M.B.E., J.P.	„ D. J. Billinge
„ J. L. Hadfield	„ Mrs. A. Collishaw
„ L. Heath, B.E.M.	„ A. T. Hale
„ E. B. Robinson	„ M. C. Madin
„ L. Wilkinson	„ J. B. Robinson
	„ G. Watt
	„ Mrs. M. S. Westlake

County Council Representatives:

Councillor Mrs. J. K. Bailey	Councillor R. D. Beardsley
„ J. McLean	„ Mrs. J. M. Tudor

Co-optative Members:

The Ven. T. W. I. Cleasby	Miss B. M. Clark, B.A.
J. H. Hodkin, Esq.	Mrs. C. Sargeant
A. Taylor, Esq.	

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(at 31st December, 1969)

Borough School Medical Officer

H. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

Alice T. McHugh, L.R.C.P. Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

School Dental Officers

C. C. Grant, L.D.S., R.C.S. Edin..

F. O'Daly, B.D.S.

Speech Therapist (Part-time)

Mrs. D. Brocklehurst, L.C.S.T.

School Nurses and Health Visitors

Miss M. M. Hattley (Senior)

Mrs. V. B. Clarke

Mrs. E. K. Greenfield

Miss M. Norman

Miss K. M. Thorpe

Miss M. J. Roddis

Miss A. Boylan

Mrs. J. Shipley

Clinic Nurse

Mrs. E. M. Franklin

Clerical Staff

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)

Miss E. Bradder

Miss K. Wilde

Miss G. May

Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss E. Sheard

Miss M. Maw

*Part-time Physiotherapist, Frank Merifield and Ashgate Croft
Vacancy*

STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE

Consultant Psychiatrist: R. A. Bugler, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist: J. A. Cowell, B.Sc., M.A., A.B.Ps.S.

Assistant Educational Psychologist: Mrs. J. Perdue, B.A.

Clerks: Mrs. I. Lilley

Mrs. W. Whyatt

**REPORT OF THE
BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1969
(CHESTERFIELD EXCEPTED DISTRICT)**

A high standard of health amongst the school children of the Borough has been maintained. With very few exceptions, the children were found to be well cared for, well clothed and happy in their school life.

Of the 2,848 pupils receiving full medical examination, 323 were found to require treatment, but none were found to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition.

The incidence of scabies showed a slight increase, but this was confined in the main to a few problem families. Impetigo was practically non-existent, and of the 30,328 individual examinations of pupils for infestation with vermin, only 184 were found to be infested, most of them very slightly.

Most of the handicapped children are able to attend day schools. At the end of the year, there were 21 children in residential schools, eight being newly placed during 1969. Eight children received home tuition in 1969.

Audiometric testing of school and pre-school children is now a firmly established part of the service. The teaching unit for the partially deaf at the New Whittington Primary School and the unit for secondary pupils at Edwin Swale School continued to help the educational and emotional needs of the affected children.

The Frank Merifield Special School, the Children's Centre and Holly House Hostel, have all continued to provide for emotionally disturbed and maladjusted children.

Speech Therapy continued during the year, but only to a limited degree, as we could only have part-time service of the Speech Therapist.

Changes of staff took place in the School Dental Service during the year; but with very little lapse of time between appointments, it was possible to give a continuous service. Dental inspections in infant and junior schools continued. Appointments are arranged from these inspections and in addition a six-monthly recall system is in operation. We have new dental units (of modern design) in the Town Hall and Edmund Street Surgeries. These will help considerably in new techniques and will improve the image of the School Dental Service.

The teaching of Dental Health has taken three forms:

(1) The showing of films to children at school. This has proved popular and quite successful, although one would prefer more modern films to be available.

(2) The distribution of Dental Kits to the new arrivals at school.

(3) Production of very cleverly designed posters on oral hygiene, by the pupils of Brockwell Infants' and Hasland Hall Schools.

These methods it is hoped, will keep the children dentally conscious.

Follow-up

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with the following up during the year 1969.

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) For infectious disease	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Other visits	..	..	..	..	48
(c) For hygiene surveys	..	..	..	..	174
					<hr/> 223 <hr/>

2. Visits to Homes of School Children:

(a) Cases of infestation..	..	..	..	..	40
(b) Scabies	..	..	..	..	33
(c) Ringworm	..	..	..	..	2
(d) Eye defects	..	..	..	..	18
(e) Other medical defects	..	..	..	..	37
(f) Other visits and re-visits	..	..	..	..	20
					<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Medical Treatment

During the year, 455 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 586 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Number of attendances (old and new) ..	..	..	836
,, of new cases	..	..	120
,, of prescriptions given for glasses	..	..	264
,, who required no glasses	..	..	21
,, referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	..	..	34
,, of cases in which treatment was not completed	..	..	23

Brambling House Child Guidance Centre

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the Child Guidance Centre during the year under review.

		<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1969	..	44	76	2	122
Cases re-referred in 1969	..	13	12	—	25
Waiting list from 1968	..	1	3	—	4
TOTALS	.. ..	58	91	2	151

		<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' Cases. Reports only	.. ..	2	1	—	3
Uneventuated	.. ..	2	5	—	7
One interview only	.. ..	1	6	—	7
Advice only	.. ..	—	4	—	4
To Special Schools	.. ..	4	5	—	9
For testing only	.. ..	—	—	—	—
Admitted for supervision	.. ..	4	—	—	4
Admitted for treatment	.. ..	36	57	—	93
Admitted for residential treatment	.. ..	4	1	1	6
Admitted to Children's Home	.. ..	—	—	—	—
In abeyance	.. ..	—	—	—	—
Waiting list for 1970	.. ..	5	12	1	18
TOTALS	.. ..	58	91	2	151

Cases still on books at the end of 1968	.. ..	103	66	—	169
Cases admitted during 1969	.. ..	54	71	1	126
TOTALS	.. ..	157	137	1	295

Cases discharged during 1969	.. ..	28	39	—	67
Cases carried forward to 1970	.. ..	148	79	1	228

Total No. of interviews with patients, 1969	.. ..	389	330	1	720
Total No. of interviews with parents, 1969	.. ..	277	290	—	567

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

**Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended
31st December, 1969**

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1970 12,967

Part 1—Medical inspection of pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical condition of pupils inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part 11	Total Individual Pupils
		No.	No.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965 and later ..	199	199	—	—	9	20	23
1964 ..	605	605	—	—	18	61	66
1963 ..	336	336	—	—	14	26	36
1962 ..	39	39	—	—	2	8	8
1961 ..	12	12	—	—	1	2	2
1960 ..	25	25	—	—	2	3	5
1959 ..	21	21	—	—	1	12	11
1958 ..	537	537	—	—	19	36	56
1957 ..	291	291	—	—	12	30	40
1956 ..	45	45	—	—	1	9	10
1955 ..	353	353	—	—	8	15	22
1954 and earlier	385	385	—	—	14	31	44
TOTALS	2,848	2,848	—	—	101	253	323

Column 3 total as a percentage of Column 2 total .. 100%

Column 4 total as a percentage of Column 2 total .. 0%

TABLE B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections	..	..	..	..	524
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	915
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>1,439</u>

TABLE C—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	30,328
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	184
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) —
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) —

**Part II—Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections
during the year**

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTION				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T.	6	4	8	18	5
		O.	9	10	4	23	7
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T.	44	22	35	101	76
		O.	128	177	136	441	26
	(b) Squint ..	T.	35	1	2	38	6
		O.	20	8	18	46	3
	(c) Other ..	T.	3	1	—	4	2
		O.	5	—	1	6	—
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T.	6	4	5	15	30
		O.	27	4	13	44	58
	(b) Otitis Media	T.	3	2	5	10	5
		O.	45	9	19	73	5
	(c) Other ..	T.	1	1	—	2	3
		O.	—	—	2	2	5
7	Nose and Throat	T.	20	—	1	21	4
		O.	24	1	9	34	2
8	Speech	T.	18	—	2	20	11
		O.	18	3	7	28	9
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	T.	1	—	—	1	—
		O.	12	1	—	13	—
10	Heart	T.	5	2	2	9	3
		O.	20	3	5	28	1

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
11	Lungs	T.	5	4	8	17	7
		O.	25	10	13	48	2
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ..	T.	2	—	2	4	—
		O.	—	3	2	5	—
	(b) Other ..	T.	2	4	3	9	6
		O.	5	7	8	20	1
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ..	T.	1	—	1	2	2
		O.	3	8	5	16	1
	(b) Feet ..	T.	3	1	2	6	5
		O.	13	6	5	24	4
	(c) Other ..	T.	2	4	4	10	13
		O.	2	12	6	20	2
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ..	T.	—	4	6	10	4
		O.	—	1	3	4	2
	(b) Other ..	T.	4	3	4	11	—
		O.	5	1	4	10	4
15	Psychological— (a) Develop- ment ..	T.	—	—	—	—	—
		O.	31	19	113	163	48
	(b) Stability ..	T.	6	4	45	55	36
		O.	81	5	6	92	20
16	Abdomen ..	T.	2	2	2	6	1
		O.	2	—	5	7	—
17	Other	T.	6	10	5	21	6
		O.	5	14	13	32	2

Part III—Treatment of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools)

TABLE A

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	9
Errors of refraction (including squint)	512
Total	521
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	298

TABLE B

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for disease of the ear	10
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	175
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	15
Received other forms of treatment	22
Total	222
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1969	1
(b) in previous years	44

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	29
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ..	—
Total	29

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	1
Scabies	19
Impetigo	3
Other skin diseases	126
Total	149

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	158

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	100

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	27
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	338
Total (a)–(c)	365

Part IV—Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

1. Number of pupils on the Registers of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools including Nursery and Special Schools in January, 1970 12,967

2. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,208	954	188	2,350
Subsequent Visits	856	971	221	2,048
Total Visits	2,064	1,925	409	4,398
Additional courses of treatment commenced ..	308	418	76	802
Fillings in permanent teeth ..	314	1,188	371	1,873
Fillings in deciduous teeth ..	850	142	—	992
Permanent teeth filled ..	271	1,132	332	1,735
Deciduous teeth filled ..	829	135	—	964
Permanent teeth extracted ..	79	404	74	557
Deciduous teeth extracted ..	1,693	336	—	2,029
General anaesthetics	784	326	35	1,145
Emergencies	110	53	8	171

Number of pupils X-rayed	45
Prophylaxis	1,079
Teeth otherwise conserved	183
Number of teeth root filled	12
Inlays	2
Crowns	5
Courses of treatment completed	2,719

3. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	9
New cases commenced during the year	24
Cases completed during the year	27
Cases discontinued during the year	1
Number of removable appliances fitted	27
Number of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	2

4. Prosthetics

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ..	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other den- tures (first time) ..	1	6	4	11
No. of dentures supplied ..	1	6	6	13

5. Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 1,056

6. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils .. 5,604
 (b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils .. 2,521
 No. of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment .. 3,794
 No. of (a) plus (b) offered treatment 3,787
 (c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic 1,188
 No. of (c) found to require treatment 884

7. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment 884
 Sessions devoted to inspection 30
 Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education .. 60

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